

take place in the night. For my own part, I think that the noise occasioned by their savage merriment, and their running about during the still of night, produces a more appalling picture to the imagination than even the reality of the scene in broad day; the only difference is, there are fewer spectators, as the greater number of those on board the vessels are wrapt in profound repose. The practice of burying the youngest and favourite wives with the corpse is by no means uncommon; and the resort to a variety of cruel practices for maiming and the destroying their slaves: thus, they cut off parts, or the whole of the ears, a part of the nose, a finger, or a hand. One of the servants who waited upon us at the King's house had lost an ear in this way, for some trifling offence. After a recital of these facts, it is scarcely necessary to observe that the Calabar people are extremely cruel; indeed, I am informed that they frequently cause their slaves to be put to death for a mere whim; a practice which they endeavour to excuse, by saying, that, if the slaves were not thus kept in awe of their masters, they would rise in rebellion: they also plead the necessity of it for preventing them becoming too numerous. These reasons form also their apology for countenancing the slave-trade, a traffic which is most strenuously supported by the duke, who also trades largely in palm oil.—*Holman's Travels in Africa, &c.*

FANNY KEMBLE.

The Philadelphia Enquirer, in a very kind and playful, yet delicate notice of the marriage and retirement from the stage of this accomplished woman, concludes as follows:—

I saw the angel married in Christ's Church—I saw the wedding garments—I saw the veil raised—I saw the book opened—I saw her pale interesting countenance—I heard the holy formula pronounced by the good Bishop. I would not have missed it.

In a couple of brief hours the whisper went round town, that the most historic genius of the age was no more. She is gone—she is lost—she is away; and behind is only left the memory of her Julia, her Violante, her Bianca, her Juliet, and her Peatrice. Since the stage has been a stage among us, no woman has ever produced so deep, so lasting, so overwhelming a sensation as Fanny Kemble has done. We may say this only for she is beyond the reach of criticism, soon to be encircled among the delights of private life and private friendships. The cause of her high reputation was not alone her theatrical talents. These indeed, were of a higher order; but these, unaccompanied by any other marks of genius, would never have roused the general enthusiasm that surrounded her track. She was a genius—the child of enthusiasm—the favourite of the graces. She wrote—she talked—she rode on horseback—and she did all with the same tone that she personated Bianca or Julia. She was a wit—a scholar—a slight *blas blue*—a poetess and philosopher. Her birth was in England, but civilization was her native country; and wherever talent and genius flourished, there was her home.

Her farewell appearance on the Philadelphia stage was one of the most enchanting ever witnessed among us. The house was crowded to excess, and, like the fabled bird that sings away its last throeb of existence with its last song, her last effort was the crowning glory of the whole. Who among us will not cherish the recollections that she has flung over our minds and heart from the Chesnut-street stage? That she had a few faults as an actress, we will not deny; but in her they were the peculiarities of genius, not errors of taste. Her style was her own—the work of her own hands—the emanation of her own feelings. She had been taught the rudiments of the stage by her father; yet how different, how essentially unlike, was her whole style of impassioned acting from his.

POLITICAL EXTRACTS.

SPIRIT OF THE BRITISH JOURNALS

LONDON TIMES.—*Cabinet arrangements.*—The Cabinet arrangements, if such they can be called, were yesterday either formally or practically completed—that is to say, there has been a shifting of seats, a transfer of persons from one department to another; a domestic movement in the interior of the Administration; but as for accession of power, character, or value of any kind from without, there appears not a single particle. The Government, with one or two individual exceptions of little moment, stands precisely where it was. It stands, in respect of its *personnel*, where it was last Monday morning—minus two among the most effective of its former members—viz: Mr Stanley and Sir James Graham. The official appointments will be found below, and we need not here undergo the task of reinserting them. But it is impossible to evade the question, were we ever so much inclined so to do—whether Mr Spring Rice, a Secretary of the Treasury, distinguished by diligence, intelligence, and ingenuity (for we readily admit so much) and, moreover, a man of great private worth, has yet attained to that rank in the political world, or does yet fill that space in the eyes of the nation, which would justify any Prime Minister to his country for raising the honorable gentleman to the post of Secretary of the State to the Colonies, the most arduous political office, perhaps, under the Crown, and at an hour like this, when not only does the Colonial Department call for the superintendance of a most able and enlightened Statesman, but the condition of the kingdom at large demands that no Cabinet appointment should be disposed of, otherwise than to an individual of recognized experience in the general affairs of Govern-

ment, and of extensive influence and ascendancy over large classes of men.

Will the country bear to ask under what strange conjunction of the planets is it, that Lord Auckland has found himself suddenly raised to the government of the British navy? Lord Auckland was not before a member of the Cabinet, and not only has he been placed in supreme command over the mighty marine of England, but he has been preferred before every one of the ablest and most respected public men in the empire for the important rank of Cabinet Minister, at the most critical and awful period of our annals. Who and what is the Lord Auckland that he should be thus forced upon the country? We have heard that there is not a purser in the navy at all inferior to this ex-President of the Board of Trade, in whatever talents, manners, or qualifications might become a first Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Carlisle, whose arduous services in the Cabinet had hitherto gone unrewarded by any office, has now succeeded to the lucrative sinecure called the Privy Seal, vacated by Earl Ripon. These, with Mr Ellice, the active and popular Secretary at War, and Lord Grey's brother-in-law, fill up the four vacancies left by the late resignations; and again we are bound in conscience and honour to declare, that as a whole they will not, and ought not to satisfy the people of England. We warned Lord Grey of this. Our fear was, and we call to witness our leading articles for three or four days past, that the paddings, linings, waddings, the stay-tape and back-um, the scrapings and sweepings of the ministerial shop would be resorted to, and strong and serviceable materials excluded—the old clothes would be turned—old holes darned—rags new dyed—and ancient calf skin covers fresh gilt and lettered—and all this nicknamed a reformed or amended Cabinet, by which not even the infant pupils of our Sunday school's would be imposed upon. To be sure, it has not in every instance been quite so bad as that; but let Lord Grey or Lord Brogham look round and try if they can discover one rational being in the community pleased with last week's operations. Why was a man of such decided ability and such manly and open bearing left out as Lord Durham, for example, to make room for one like Lord Auckland? Lord Durham in his own person, by his mere acceptance of the seals of Colonial or (we wish it might have been so) Foreign Secretary—nay, or any other office of the Government—would have been received with open arms by the country as a pledge of the liberal and straightforward measures which could not fail to be pursued. Lord Durham would have brought with him as allies to the Government, the whole weight of the numerous, intelligent, well organized, and now we are afraid alienated and embittered, Dissenting body. They know the steady and enlightened attachment of that noble Earl to their cause, in so far as it is the cause of good government, including that of equal justice; and we repeat, that the Dissenters would have claimed from Lord Durham no further immediate pledge of his support, beyond his personal accession to the Ministry. But how will it be on his exclusion? There are elections coming—a Cambridge election for one, on Mr Spring Rice's vacancy. Let Ministers, watch, then, how the votes of that powerful class of their fellow-citizens are bestowed, and tell us afterwards what sort of compensation for the loss of Lord Durham's interest they have derived from the promotion of Lord Auckland, or from his patron's, Lord Lansdowne's gratitude.

Mr Abercromby too has not, it appears, been admitted under the recent arrangement. If there was one commoner in the kingdom more desirable for Lord Grey than any other in the recomposition of his mutilated Cabinet, Mr Abercromby was that man. Discreet, reflecting, liberal, just, considerate in his views, and resolute in enforcing them, of long experience, of sound sagacity, and of reputation perfectly unblemished, he is one on whom Lord Grey might have leaned with confidence, and to whose counsels he might have safely listened. But it is all of a piece; even of those who have been brought into office, the ablest have been postponed to the most stolid. Lord Mulgrave, a nobleman of distinguished and invaluable service, is made Postmaster-General in place of the Duke of Richmond, as Lord Auckland is vice Sir James Graham; but will it be credited hereafter that Lord Auckland is in the Cabinet, whilst Lord Mulgrave is not?

We grieve for these things—deeply, mournfully, do we lament for them: nor is the least part of our pain that Lord Grey and the Lord Chancellor have sanctioned this miserable lath-and-plaster Cabinet—this woful disappointment of the hopes and prospects of the country.

The following is, we believe, a correct list of the changes:—

CABINET.

Mr Spring Rice, Colonies.
Lord Auckland, Admiralty,
Lord Carlisle, Privy Seal.
Mr Ellice, his present office.

NOT CABINET.

Mr P. Thompson, President of the Board of Trade,
Lord Mulgrave, Post-Office,
Mr Francis Baring, Secretary of the Treasury.
Mr M. O'Ferrall, Lord of the Treasury,
Also, Mr W. Ord, in the room of Mr George Porsonby, who goes to the seat in the Customs, vacated by the death of Mr Roe. May 31.

LONDON STANDARD.—*The Church and the Dissenters.* Declaration of the King.—With a sense of exultation and gratitude which we cannot describe, but in which millions of our fellow subjects will participate, we lay before our readers the following account of the interview between his Majesty and the Prelates of the United Church, which took place yesterday. It will be seen by the Court Journal, that the Archbishops and Bishops, preceded by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Armagh, waited upon the Sovereign with a dutiful and affectionate birthday address of congratulation, which was delivered in the

royal closet by the Most Reverend Primate of England; for what follows, we pledge whatever of character for veracity and caution this journal has earned. We believe that we give the words of our beloved Monarch; we are sure that we give the substance of his reply with the greatest fidelity.

After a short conversation, in which his Majesty said, amongst other things, 'I now remember you have a right to require of me to be resolute in defence of the Church,' the King proceeded:

'I have been, by the circumstances of my life, and by conviction, led to support toleration to the utmost extent of which it is justly capable; but toleration must not be suffered to go into licentiousness; it has its bounds, which it is my duty and which I am resolved to maintain. I am, from the deepest conviction, attached to the pure Protestant faith, which this Church, of which I am the temporal head, is the human means of diffusing and preserving in this land.

'I cannot forget what was the course of events that placed my family on the throne which I now fill. These events were consummated in a revolution which was rendered necessary, and was effected, not, as has sometimes been most erroneously stated, merely for the sake of the temporal liberties of the people, but for the preservation of religion. It was for the defence of the religion of the country that was made the settlement of the Crown, which has placed me in the situation I now fill; and that religion, and the Church of England and Ireland, [Ireland with peculiar emphasis] the prelates of which are now before me, it is my fixed purpose, determination, and resolution to maintain.

'The present bishops, I am quite satisfied (and I am rejoiced to hear, from them and from all, the same of the clergy in general under their governance) have never been excelled at any period of the history of our church by any of their predecessors in learning, piety, or zeal, in discharge of their high duties. If there are any of the inferior arrangements in the discipline of the church, which, however, I greatly doubt—[this expression of doubt was again delivered by his Majesty with great emphasis]—that require amendment, I have no distrust of the readiness and ability of the prelates now before me, to correct such things; and to you, I trust, they will be left to correct, with your authority unimpaired and unshackled.

'I trust it will not be supposed that I am speaking to you a speech which I have got by heart. No, I am declaring to you my real and genuine sentiments. I have almost completed my 69th year; and though blessed by God with a very rare measure of health, not having known what sickness is for some years, yet I do not blind myself to the plain but evident truth, that increase of years must tell largely upon me when sickness shall come. I cannot, therefore, expect that I shall be very long in this world. It is under this impression that I tell you that while I know that the law of the land considers it impossible that I should do wrong—that while I know there is no earthly power which can call me to account—this only makes me the more deeply sensible of the responsibility under which I stand to that Almighty Being, before whom we must all one day appear. When that day shall come, you will know whether I am sincere in the declaration which I now make, of firm attachment to the Church, and resolution to maintain it.

'I have spoken more strongly than usual, because of unhappy circumstances that have forced themselves upon the observation of all. The threats of those who are enemies of the church make it the more necessary for those who feel their duty to that church to speak out. The words which you hear from me are indeed spoken by my mouth, but they flow from my heart.'

His Majesty was affected to tears during the delivery of this declaration, and concluded the interview by inviting the prelates to partake of the Holy Communion with him, at the Chapel Royal, on Tuesday, the 22d June.

SCHEDIASMA.

MIRAMICHI:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1834.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—We were yesterday morning politely favoured by Messrs. Cunards, with London and Liverpool papers to the 4th June. The war in Portugal, it appears, has at length been brought to a termination, Don Miguel having surrendered himself to the British, and was on his way to England. The Cabinet arrangements had not been definitely completed. An article from the London Times, under the head of the Spirit of the British Press, furnishes the particulars of what has transpired on this subject. A number of extracts from these papers will be found under our European head.

NEW-BRUNSWICK LAND COMPANY.—We copy from the Novascotian of Wednesday last, the following article:

'W. E. Cormack, Esq. the New-Brunswick Land Company's Resident Agent at Campbellton, on the South West Bank of the Miramichi, arrived here in the John Porter, and proceeds in a few days to his station in the Sister Province. From him we learn that the Company's operations will henceforward be conducted upon a combined and useful plan; that instalments to the amount of £40,000 have by this time been paid down, and that arrangements have been made for the sale of lands, and the settlement of Emigrants upon a large scale. We have beside us a valuable little tract, put forth by the Company in England, descriptive of the natural advantages of the Province generally and of the lands they own in particular—this is accompanied by an excellent map, the whole forming a safe and valuable guide